PROM THE PENNSYLVANIA INQUIRER. The Government has certainly committed two awkward blunders since the commencement of the war with Mexico. It will be remembered that soon after the difficulty occurred, Gen. Gaines called out

a large body of troops, under a belief that a powerful demonstration was immediately necessary, and a conviction that such a policy, if promptly pursued, and with the utmost vigor, would lead to the speedy termination of the war. He was denounced fo this course by the Government; his men were, many of them, summarily dismissed, and others stopped in their progress to the seat of war, while the General himself was court-martialled, tried, and very properly acquitted. In brief, his views were as altogether erroneous under the circumstances. And yet, judging from present appear ances, the men who were dismissed are now greatly needed as reinforcements to Gen. Taylor, and orders, it is probable, have ere this been issued for more

The other blunder was the admission into Vera Cruz of Santa Anna and Almonte. These distinguished Mexicans were, at the last accounts, making a powerful effort to re-animate the Republic, to raise a new army of 30,000 men to march against the United States forces in Mexico. Indeed. before the entrance of Santa Anna, the Mexicans themselves were divided into factions, and evidently tumbling to pieces. But, since his return, Yucatan has renewed her allegiance, and Santa Anna has become the head and front of the war party.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

The Courrier des Etats Unis states that it has private letters from Havana, which show that Santa Anna brought with him, in the steamer Arab, to Vera Cruz, twenty Spanish officers of distinguished ability; among the number Narciso Lopez, who has acted a distinguished part in the civil war of Old Spain. From other accounts we learn that these officers, under Santa Anna, are to have commands in the attempt to expel our columns of invasion. One of them, it is added, is a very able cavalry officer, who says that with a corps of 5,000 to oppose us, we can never reach the capital. Others ply of provisions.

"In the first place, from Monterey to Saltillo is a very difin the passes to Saltillo, and at Saltillo or San Luis

What infatuation could have beset Mr. Polk that he should have let in upon us, by a free pass at Vera Cruz, these elements of destruction? How many lives he has thus to answer for!

Fortunate is it, however, that Santa Anna did not succeed in duping Mr. Polk out of the \$2,000,000 as well as in this matter. But for "Wilmot's proviso" we should have lost our money as well as our wits.

FROM THE NEW JERSEY PREDONIAN. This most unnecessary and unjust war with

Mexico, when is it to terminate? Where is it to lead us? At what point shall we stop? What are to be the consequences of it? These are all startling questions, that should be discussed and serious affair than was at first counted upon-if, in-It will roll up a mighty national debt. It will beunchristian national temper. It is a war of conall these fearful strides are made to an entire revo-lution in the physical, political, and moral condition

No one can study the returns, either in the aggregate or in the patriots that achieved our freedom and independence, and those still more devoted ones that fought to cement and secure them under the solemn covenants and guaranties of a constitutional compact, have settled down thus supinely and submissively under the overshadowing and crushing power of Executive dictation and usurpation? Would they have looked on in sullen apathy, or with cowardly fear, and permitted one after another of the pillars of their fair fabric to be broken down, without one effort to arrest the destruction and avert the desolation? Where are we? What are we?

FROM THE CINCINNATI CHRONICLE.

THE WAR AND THE ARMISTICE .- There are certain facts connected with the movements of the Government and the army of which we must remind our readers, in order to keep them advised of the

at all hurried in his movements.

President became fully aware that his intrigue with cause to envy his rival's apparent luck, he has his consolation Santa Anna had failed of the expected results. He accordingly started up, in great surprise-an inter- do wrong, and the other had not courage to do right, and the nal exclamation, "Perfidious Mexicans! War! War !" The result of this determination of Mr. Polk and his advisers was orders to Gen. Taylor to Cabinet, or been fortunate enough to have retired on the hasten his operations, and march boldly forward.

But about the time this change was made at-Washington the army had reached Monterey, and the bloody battle there was fought and won. commander, Gen. Taylor, knew nothing of this change, and of course thought that the armistice he had made was the best step towards peace. While his messenger is carrying the news of the battle of Monterey to Washington, the President's messenger is carrying him fresh orders to advance into Mexico, and hasten active operations. These mes-

sengers probably crossed one another. In the mean while the Union continues to say that the war is to be carried on more actively, and the advance into Mexico continued. If this be the

receive from the President after the latter had received his despatches. Five or six weeks must therefore elapse, after the lattle of Monterey, before

any advance could be made by the army.
This is the present state of things.

In order to give the reader a clear idea of the chief danger to the American army, and the main obstruc tion in the way of their march to Mexico by their present route, we copy the following extract from the Cincinnati Daily Chronicle, whose editor (Mr. Mansfield) was formerly, if we mistake not, an officer of the United States army :

44 We assume that Gen. Taylor is at Monterey. If there has been a battle we have no doubt he has been victorious. We have none of the doubts which appear to be felt in some quarters about the dangers and difficulties of the army. The army is able to take care of itself, so far as battles are concerned. That is not the difficulty. The difficulty is the length of the line of operations, and every step into that difficulty. The reader who has never thought of military matters will

easily perceive the truth of these facts:

"1. An army must be supplied with provisions from its rear. In the present instance there is no prospect of getting provisions from the Mexicans. The country through which Gen. Taylor is to move is thinly populated and poor. The supplies of the army must be derived from New Orleans. The

ine of supply is, therefore, an immense one.

12. A train of baggage wagons may be cut off by a very small party of men. A guerilla warfare adopted by the Mex-

ans would be the most effectual one.

'3. It follows from this that Gen. Taylor cannot safely leave any part of his line of supply beyond the Rio Grande uncovered. It is not a case in which a Spartan band are sim-ply to cut their way through an enemy's line. It is a case in which a large part of the army must be continually engaged in getting supplies and defending them. Every post and every town Gen. Taylor conquers, then, must be defended by troops left behind. At every step he advances, then, his army is diminished and the difficulties of supplies increased.

s diminished and the difficulties of supplies increased.

"With this general view of the case, let us see what sort of a journey, in distance and country, lies before Gen. Taylor.

From Saltillo, south, to Mexico, there is a road, but it in

ces on that road are as follows:	The d
Monterey to Saltillo	95 mile
Saltillo to Trenillo	81 do
Trenillo to Agualzcientes	24 do
Agualazcientes to Lazos	55 do
Lazos to Villa de Leon	24 do
Villa de Leon to Guanaxuato	42 do
Guanaxuato to Salamanca	25 do
Salamanca to Juan del Rio	
Juan del Rio to Tula	45 do
Tula to Mexico	50 do
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	_
Monterey to Mexico7	24 do
tilf nothing but did	

"If nothing but distance were in the way, that alone pre sents almost an impossibility to the army; but there are othe great difficulties in the way, which it is hard to overcome

ficult road, filled with defiles. We will suppose that has been overcome. Then commences the greatest difficulty. The next step is one hundred and eighty miles through a country which is described as an arid plain, almost without water, and equally without inhabitants. On his point we may add, what seems not to be entirely understood, that nine-tenths of the Mexican people are south of San Luis de Potosi and Tre-nillo. This being the case, very little, we may say nothing, is gained by any conquest short of the city of Guanaxuato."

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 19, 1846. I have thought it worth while to give you the views of politician of some little Pennsylvania experience on the late result in this State. Its importance in every relation can scarcely be exaggerated. For fifty years have the affairs of Potomac-so essential to the general convenience, understood. It is certain that it is to be a more Pennsylvania been in the hands of the Democratic party, in as this link in the great chain of railroad communisome one of its guises. The occasional ascendency of an opdeed, there were any calculations on the subject, position has been so obviously accidental that no consideration is due to it. When Mr. HEISTER in 1820 and Mr. RITNER get-it has begotten already-a most unfriendly and in 1835 were elected, it was owing to open and for the time immedicable schism in the Democratic ranks, and in each case quest-a war of aggrandizement-a war of plun- the power, thus accidentally attained, was used, as such power der-a war of power and bravado against weak- is apt to be, in no very prudent temper. The late Locofoco ness and imbecility. It is also a war of assump- catastrophe has little resemblance to these reverses. It is tions and usurpations of the most alarming charac- defeat of a dominant party by a movement of the mass of the ter. One territory after another is overrun; our people, brought about too by no spurious political agitation. Generals become their Governors; and the whole for it will be remembered (and the lesson is profitable for the are, with a flourish of the pen, declared to be an- future) that not a meeting has been held except locally for nexed to and the permanent possessions of the Uni- organization, not a speech made, not a pageant attempted. ted States! No act of Congress is sought for au- Either something or nothing, in the way of party movement thority; no constitutional provision is cited to sus- has been done. If the former, it shows the superiority of tain it, but by the more will and order of the Presi- silent and business-like organization : if the latter, it proves dent or Commander-in-chief of the United States, that there is an acute sensitiveness in the public mind to it

of the country! Can such things pass over us almost without a comment-without any special has been the main cause of this revolution. The greates wonder-with no popular movement to indicate changes have been in the iron and coal counties : Schuylkill is this the progressive Democracy of the day? Is it for this that our fathers toiled and bled? Would found his double consolation in the high price of grain and the reduction of wages, but the Democratic laboring man had comfort in neither, and has shown by his vote that he looked directly to the true cause. The agricultural Whig county of Chester has done less than the mining Democratic county of Columbia. It would seem, too, from this rebellion in the mining region, that far greater solicitude and alarm exists there than in other manufacturing districts. There are counties where cotton and woollen factories abound, in which no such significant result can be traced. Washington, for instance, the especial wool county of the State, has, it is said, returned a Democratic member of Assembly. Schuykill county, which gave Mr. Polk many hundreds majority, has returned a Whig-It may therefore be safely assumed to be eminently a Pennsylvania movement in defence of its own peculiar interests The re-election of Mr. WILMOT proves nothing. His district is less Pennsylvanian than any in the State. Besides, it is well known that it is deeply infected with the rankest abolitionism, and Mr. Wilmot's anti-slavery movement in Con-It is now notorious that till within two or three gress no doubt had a neutralizing effect among his people weeks Mr. Polk's administration lived in constant It is to be hoped that his election, and that of Mr. CHARLES hopes of making a treaty with Santa Anna, whose BROWN in the third district, may encourage a delusion now supremacy in Mexico was considered certain. For prevalent with some of the leaders, that it is better policy for this purpose a regular INTRIGUE was carried on them to openly avow free trade opinions than to hedge round with that chieftain. Messengers passed to and fro between the Napoleon of Mexico and the President may spread. The blow in Pennsylvania will fall with most of the United States. At a time when the two na- severity on the Vice President, who no doubt feels it deeply. tions were at swords' points, the Mexican chief, It is to him absolute demolition. If the nomination were Santa Anna, was allowed to pass quietly, peace-made to-morrow, Pennsylvania Democracy would not consent ably, and lovingly through the American fleet, and to his being even Vice President. ARISTA, at Pala Alto, was land in Mexico, to take command of her forces! not in a worse plight, unless in this, that Mr. Dallas cannot While this intrigue was going on, Gen. Taylor was run, but must stand and hear the groans of the wounded and beyond doubt advised by the Government of what see the bodies of the slain, his own friends and fellow-soldiers, the President expected, and he was, of course, not all round him. Perhaps no public man at any one moment was the object of more complaint from his friends than Mr. In the mean while, about three weeks since, the Dallas is at this moment. If Mr. Buchanan ever has had penalty has been the sam. If Mr. Buchanan had been bold enough on the concoction of the bill of 1846 to leave the

bench, he might now have been the leader of the Tariff Democracy. But, as it is, stronger hands and stouter hearts n ust The Whigs have, it seems, both branches of the Legislature, and are therefore responsible, gravely so, to the party plied with an unsettled minister, making in all twenty six and to the people for what they do and leave undone. Their clergymen. The aggregate amount of salary paid to them is duty is the cautious and moderate exercise of power, and strict about \$42,000 annually. The probable present value of abstinence from extreme measures of any description-strict churches and land is \$800,000. economy, and, as the truest means, a very short session of the Legislature. If the session can be terminated on or about the 22d of February, and thus a vast drain on the treasury for legislative expenses be stopped, it will have great effect in strengthening the party in the contest hereafter. The public credit must be put on a sure foundation, and towards this no increase of revenue is needed, but a retrenchment of expenses will largely contribute. Let the Whigs show the people of Pennsylvania that there means the work of the passengers were landed at Milwaukie.

More Rejournes.—We stated yesterday that the Locos case, the volunteers not yet called into service must be ordered to Mexico, and a very much larger supply of subsistence provided.

As to the Armistice, its terms cannot be violated with honor. The words are, no advance shall be made within "eight weeks or until the orders or instructions" of the respective Governments are received. Now, this does not refer to the orders then on the way to Taylor, but to those he should be a considered by the always running ahead of this ticket. To him more than to any other one man is Pennander and the strength of the respective of the latter had resylvania indebted for the restoration of her public credit. He fought for public faith when the cause was doubtful and perilous, and still higher honors await him, if, at the head of the ous, and still higher honors await him, if, at the head of the Whigs in the Pennsylvania Legislature, he leads a triumphant party safely and patriotically through the perils which always

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1846.

TREASURY NOTES.

We refer our readers to an official notice in this day's paper, in which the Secretary of the Treasury announces his intention in regard to an issue of Treasury Notes, and the rate of interest which they will bear. We think it due to the Secretary to copy from the official paper the annexed explanatory note respecting his negotiations with the New York banks, which were recently the subject of much remark in the public prints :

"The fact being known at New York a short time since 11th do that the Secretary desired a loan on Treasury notes, several 12th do of the banks of that city proposed to take the loan for Treasury notes bearing six per cent. interest, which was declined by the Secretary. Several other propositions for loans on terms less than six and approaching nearly to five and twofifths per cent, were also made by individuals and declined by the Secretary. The notes now issued will be receivable for all public dues, both in the land office and custom-house, as well before as after maturity, and must be regarded in the light (for many uses) of specie bearing an interest; and, at 21st do the rate now proposed, we cannot doubt that there will be a large demand for these notes."—Union.

The reported call on Pennsylvania and other States for volunteers to reinforce the army of Gen. TAYLOR is contradicted by the official paper. That paper says: "Whether or when the Government will call for some volunteers, we know not, and the House. The reports now show: it is possible they have not yet decided; but no such call has been made."

The Union also gives a qualified contradiction to a rumor circulating in the papers on the imputed authority of Lieut. BERRYMAN, of the navy, that the Government had ordered an attack on Vera Cruz.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.

We have been honored with an invitation to attend a Convention of Delegates to be held at Fayetteville, North Carolina, on the 4th of next month to take into consideration the importance of completing the connecting link in the Metropolitan line of Railroad between the city of Raleigh and the town of Camden, in South Carolina; and we certainly could not attend a meeting for any work of internal improvement which we should be more pleased to see effected than this. We sincerely hope that the Convention may be able to give an impulse to this important object which may lead to its early commencement and ultimate completion. We do not know of any work of improvement in the whole country-certainly not one south of the cation. It might, indeed, under the strictest construction of the Constitution, be executed by the General Government, as an essential part of a system of "common defence;" and we almost doubt whether the South Carolina Members of Congress, to avoid the sea-voyage which they have now to make every year on their way to the seat of Government, would not be willing to vote an appropriation for the road under the "general welfare" clause.

GEORGIA DELEGATION IN CONGRESS The result of the recent election gives the followng members of the Thirtieth Congress, being a Whig gain of one member :

Whigs. Thomas Butler King, Alfred Iverson, John W. Jones, Hugh A. Haralson. Joseph H. Lumpkin. Alex. H. Stephens, Robert Toombs. Howell Cobb.

The "Nashville Union," a paper pre-eminently West, gets around the proclamations of Gen. Kearney and Com. Sloat by the following novel apolo-gy. The "Charleston Mercury" was less happy in surmounting the constitutional difficulty:

"If these proclamations, [Kearney's and Sloat's,] particularly that of Gen. Kearney, had been addressed to our citiz we should have placed it in the same category with the decla-ration of Santa Anna that he "would pluck laurels on the banks of the Sabine." Santa Anna designed his remarks for Mexican ears—not for our citizens; addressed to them it may have been very appropriate—addressed to us it would have excited derision. So with the proclamation of Gen. Kearney; excited derision. So with the proclamation of Gen Kearney addressed to ignorant half-civilized Mexicans, it may be alto gether appropriate; addressed to our own people it might be considered arrant tomfoolery. We shall not, therefore, make ourselves ridiculous by treating these documents, designed for a Mexican latitude, as great State papers, putting forth consti-tutional doctrines, and laying down rules of international

LOSS OF A STEAMER.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PICATURE. PENSACOLA, OCTOBER 12, 1846.

On Saturday night, the 10th instant, the United States steamer General Taylor took fire alongside the wharf of this yard, and in a short time burnt to the water's edge. Great exertions were made by the officers and mechanics of the yard to save the boat. Her engine may be of some value, but it must be much damaged by fire.

The United States frigate Potomac sails to-morrow, her destination being Vera Cruz.

We are hourly expecting the steamer Princeton at this port from Chagres, and the John Adams and Falmouth from Vera Cruz. It is said that the Falmouth will return to the North and go out of commission.

We have been visited at this yard for a month past with a We have been visited at this yard for a month past with a Of course, I use initials for names, but its general authenticiadvance division, under Col. Harney, would leave San Antofever called by a variety of names—pernicious, congestive, ty I will vouch for. We have so nearly secured the crop that bilious, malignant fever-a near relation of Yellow Jack. now. Their graves are near tegether. One had courage to Our chaplain, Mr. Alden, Miss Lynch, and several others have died of it. The sick are now improving. There are about one hundred and twenty patients now in the hospital

> STRIKING FACTS .- There are now in the city of Boston twenty-five Unitarian clergymen regularly ordained or installed as pastors of churches, of whom five are connected with the ministry at large, and one society is at present sup-

> The Milwaukie (Wisconsin) Sentinel, of the 14th instant, says that a steamboat arrived there that day from Buffalo with

in Pennsylvania had one matter to rejoice over: 36 Whigs had to cross a river to vote, but "couldn't get across." We find they have another. They carried a county, and there upon one of them writes as follows to the Philadelphia Penn-

EDENSBURG, OCTOBER 16, 1846. EDENSRURG, OCTOBER 16, 1846.

The returns of the election in this county are all in, and 1 am happy to say that the victory is complete. We have carried the whole democratic ticket, and left the Whigs without hope for the future. As a party, the Whigs are completely disbanded and cut up, so that to effect an organization hereafter is

surely to be held down then. When he got the news of the State he must have started off at a gait that has by this time taken him to the very source of Salt river.—Balt. Patriot.

THE RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The triumph of the Whigs in Pennsylvania is omplete. They have swept the State, obtaining a large majority of the Congressmen, the State Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Canal Commissioner! Here are the results as correctly as we can gather them :

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

1st district, Lewis C. Levin, Native, re-elected. Jos. R. INGERSOLL, Whig, re-elected CHARLES BROWN, LOCO. CHAS. J. INGERSOLL, Loco, re-elected JOHN W. FREEDLEY, a Whig gain. J. W. HORNBECK, a Whig gain. A. R. McLLVAINE, Whig, re-elected. JOHN STROHM, Whig, re-elected. WILLIAM STRONG, LOCO. 10th do RICHARD BRODHEAD, Loco, re-elected. CHESTER BUTLER, a Whig gain. DAVID WILMOT, Loco, re-elected. JAMES POLLOCK, Whig, re-elected GEORGE N. ECKERT, Whig. 13th de 14th de HENRY NES, a Whig gain. JASPER E. BRADY, a Whig gain. 16th de John Blanchard, Whig, re-elected.
Andrew Stewart, Whig, re-elected. JOB MANN, LOCO. John Dickey, Whig.
Moses Hampton, Whig.
John W. Farrelly, a Whig gain.
James Campbell, a Whig gain.

THE LEGISLATURE.

ALEXANDER IRVIN, Whig.

Last year the Democrats had a small majority in the Senate and the Whigs had but 33 members of

20th do

24th do

1000		1	Whigs.	Locos.	Native.
Senate			19	13	1
House			59	39	0
			-	-	_
			78	52	1

THE CANAL COMMISSIONER. It is supposed that the majority for JAMES M. Power, the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, cannot be less than 10,000. In 1845 the majority of the Democratic candidate for the same office was upwards of 30,000.

OHIO ELECTION.

The returns assure us that Ohio has maintaine her position as a Whig State. WILLIAM BEBB is elected Governor, a majority of the Congressional Delegation are Whigs, and the Whigs will again have the ascendancy in both branches of the State Legislature.

Mile.		1	Congressmen Elected.	8
1	st d	istrict,	JAMES J. FARAN, Loco, re-elected.	0
		do	DAVID FISHER, a Whig gain.	6
3	d	do	ROBERT C. SCHENCK, Whig, re-elected.	t
4	th	do	RICHARD S. CANBY, Whig.	1
5	th	do	WILLIAM SAWYER, Loco, re-elected.	b
6	th	do	RODOLPHUS DICKINSON, Loco.	P
7	th	do	THOMAS L. HAMER, LOCO.	p
8	th	do	JOHN L. TAYLOR, a Whig gain.	t
9	th	do	Thos. O. Edwards, a Whig gain.	t
10	th	do	DANIEL DUNCAN, Whig.	h
11	th	do	JOHN K. MILLER, LOCO.	a
12	th	do	SAMUEL F. VINTON, Whig, re-elected.	0
13	th	do	THOMAS RICHEY, LOCO.	t
14	th	do	NATHAN EVANS, Whig.	0
15	th	do	WILLIAM KENNON, LOCO.	8
16	th	do	JOHN D. CUMMINGS, Loco, re-elected.	
17	th	do	George Fries, Loco, re-elected.	
18	th	do	Sam'ı Lahm, Independent, Tariffgain.	
19	th	do	JOHN CROWELL, Whig.	
20	th	do	JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, Whig, re-elected.	C
21	st	do	JOSEPH M. ROOT, Whig, re-elected.	F

FLORIDA WHIG!

The Tallahassee Sentinel of the 13th instant has their entire accuracy.) there can be no doubt that devoted to the support of the present Administration, John C. Carell, a sound and consistent Whig, has del had been captured; but so desperate was the contest that been elected to Congress from that State, to succeed the present Democratic Representative.

CARKLE	. MAIN.	Cabell's gun.	Loss.
Escambia 47	-	-	17
Santa Rosa 35	_	_	67
Walton 134	-	22	-
Washington	29	43	-
Calhoun	11	5	-
Franklin	2	57	-
Jacksen	-	14	-
Gadsden 64	-	11	=
Leon 82	-	48	-
Wakulla 21		10	-
Jefferson —	98	-	73
Madison 28	-	17	-
Hamilton	16	24	-
Columbia	42	15 '	*****
Alachua	40	38	-
Marion Stand	d off.	5	-
Benton —	45	30	Ξ
Nassau	-	64	-
St. Johns —	96		21
647	379	401	178
Seven counties to b	e heard	from to wit:	Dade.

Monroe, Hillsborough, St. Lucie, Duvall, Levy, and Orange, which gave at the last election a nett Loco majority of 96.

THE COTTON CROP.

WALNUT GROVE, MARENGO CO., ALABAMA, OCTOBER 13, 1846

GENTLEMEN: As there is much speculation about the in jury done to the crop of cotton by the worm, I enclose a comparative statement of the crops of twelve plantations the past and present year, which you may use as you think proper. Of course, I use initials for names, but its general authenticiwe can arrive at a very correct estimate, and I am sure the data sent will not vary more than twenty bales from the actual result. The falling off is generally one-third throughout this ection of country, which is the best cotton-growing country Respectfully, yours,

Crops of Cotton upon twelve plantations near Macon, Marengo county, Alabama, for 1845 and 1846.

	1845.	1846
A	275	80
G. P. T	232	80
B. O. T	242	80
Messrs, T.	225	40
W. H. T	220	100
A. G. V	200	50
R. V. M	280	100
H. A. D	180	70
J. C	180	70
I. W. G	325	100
r. s. g	210	40
I. C	350	125
	2,919	935

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER 22, 1846. THIS Department will issue Treasury notes to the amount of three millions of dollars, bearing an interest of 5 2-5 per cent per annum, payable to the order of persons or corporations making deposites therefor in specie in sums of not less than one thousand dollars, with either the Treasurer of the toan one thousand dollars, with either the Treasurer of the United States, Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New York, Charleston, or St. Louis, or Treasurers of the Mint at Philadelphia or New Collage. delphia or New Orleans.

The notes will bear even date with the date of deposite.

R. J. WALKER,

LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BEE OF OCTOBER 12. The steamship McKim arrived on Saturday evening, having left Brasos Santiago the 5th. Over two hundred sick and discharged volunteers were

brought over by the McKim. There was little known at Matamoros of the de tails of the assault and capture of Monterey beyond what has been published here. The first news of the three days' battle was received through Capt. EATON, who brought the news to this city. sequently, however, another boat arrived, the Mer cer, on board of which was Major COFFEE, who furnished the subjoined particulars to the editors of the American Flag. We give them, premising that, although they may seem impossible, we have been assured by several gentlemen who have spoken with officers who were present at the engagements that they are substantially correct :

"THE VICTORY AT MONTEREY .- Further Particulars of "The Victory At Monteney.—Further Particulars of its Capture.—The steamer Mercer, arrived last evening from Camargo, brought down as passenger Major Coffee, who gives us further intelligence of the taking of Monterey.

"Major C. reports the loss on the part of the Mexicans to have been much greater than was first stated. It has been ascertained that fifteen hundred would not cover their loss in killed and wounded. On the part of the Americans six hundred was the full extent of the loss.

"Gen. Taylor, previous to the attack, is said to have had no idea of the extent and strength of the Mexican fortifications."

region Taylor, previous to the attack, is said to have had no idea of the extent and strength of the Mexican fortifications. But the valor of his troops faltered at no oprosition. Besides the soldiery, he had to fight the whole mass of the Mexican population, who fired from the tops of their houses and did great execution. To particularize the performance of any one regiment or command, where all did so well, would be an interior of the performance of the performan justice. All have gained imperishable honor. The valor displayed by our whole army is unparalleled in history. In-dividual acts of heroism were performed which will render the act immortal.

"Gen. Worth has covered himself with glory. His tac ties, as displayed in the capture of these of the most impor-tant forts, will vie in brilliancy of execution with these of a Wellington or a Ney.

"Major Ridgely has won new honors. For cool determin-ed bravery and skillful manœuvring he receives the highest

praise. "Capt. C. F. Smith is also highly spoken of. "The Texan and volunteer troops have gained imperishable renown. The Texan riflemen, with axes and spades picked holes from one house to another, and drove the Mexican infantry from street to street. As they gained the houses the dread rifle was made to do its work. The Mexicans were driven from the streets and house-tops. A Mexican lannor was borne on the shoulders of our men to the roof of a house and roof of a house tops.

was borne on the shoulders of our men to the root of a house and made to play upon the enemy.

"When the flag of truce was received and the capitulation agreed to, the whole army was disappointed. It was only then that they were beginning to "tell" upon the Mexicans. Previous to this, they had been fighting them protected by their breastworks, and at every disadvantage. Now they had

got amongst them, and were giving them a dose which was operating effectually." One gentleman informed us that the loss of the Americans was 593 killed and wounded, and that of the Mexicans fully eleven hundred in killed alone. We give these reports as we received them, and

cannot, of course, vouch for their correctness.

We learn with regret that Col. McCLung, of Mississippi, died of the wounds received at the battle of Monterey.

It is more than probable that the steamer Nep tune was lost during the gale of the 1st inst. The McKim was directed to keep a look-out for her, but could learn nothing of her fate save from some pilots of St. Joseph's, who stated that they had picked up, on the 4th instant, a desk with "Nepthe Neptune was that she lay off the Brasos with her union down. The Monmouth attempted to advanced to \$4.50. There is an active inquiry for grain. assist her, but was unable to render aid, on account of the roughness of the sea. After various ineffectual attempts to get the passengers of the Neptune off, the Captain of that vessel determined to put to sea. From that time her fate has been a mystery

Extract from the Correspondence of the Delta. " MATAMOROS, OCTOBER 3, 1846.

"The Americans had found the streets of the city barr caded with stone walls; but no obstacles, no difficulties, were found insurmountable by American valor.

"The fiercest of the fight was in the very streets of city, and there the deadliness of Texan retribution found no reared to oppose its advance. The Texans, acting as light inthe following returns of the late election for Repre- fantry, actually made their way from house to house with axes sentative in Congress from the State of Florida. If and spades. At the end of the fight they had to mourn the

"On the evening of the 23d our forces had entered the on attempting to form the 3d Infantry but seventy one men could be collected, commanded by Captain Henry, the youngest captain in the regiment. On the morning of the 24th the attack was again commenced, but during the day the enemy capitulated

"The loss of the enemy is estimated at 1,500 in killed and wounded-ours will reach 600. The principal loss fell upon the Mississippi and Tennessee Regiments and 3d and 4th Infantry. They were forced to fight their way inch by inch into the city: their advances were made over the bodies of their fallen comrades; but the almost insurmountable obstacles which they encountered served only to add fresh fuel to the fire of their enthusiasm. When the armistice was enter ed into they had made their way into the very midst of the enemy, and were in such a position that, had the fight lasted one day longer, the slaughter among the Mexicans would

FROM TEXAS

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICATURE OF OCTOBER 14. The steamship Neptune arrived yesterday evening from reston. We need not say that very general joy was dif fused throughout the city upon learning of the safety of a ship which most nautical men had given up as lost. For the critic cal situation in which the Neptune was placed, and her escape from peril, we refer to the report of the captain.

From the Galveston News, extra, of the 10th instant, we learn that the schooner Blanche E. Sayre arrived there the evening previous, from Brasos Island, having left there on the 7th instant—two days after the McKim. By this schooner the Galveston papers have second-hand accounts of the battle have published, nor from so good sources of information. From Texas there is but little intelligence. We read

-he "News" of the 9th instant as follows:
"The editor of the Texas Democrat says that Gen. Wool's not more than forty miles, which can be defended by a few resolute men against great odds. The editor of the Democrat says many suppose resistance will be made, but he does not know where the Mexicans can raise troops to give battle any where on the route to Chihuahua. He, however, admirs

that it is problematical whether the necessary provisions and forage can be procured after crossing the Rio Grande. The ediior is himself at San Antonio, and says that there are actually many complaints of irregularities in giving and executing orders," &c.

FROM SANTA FE.

Gen. KRARNEY, with about 1,000 men, left Santa Fe on the 3d September for the Rio Abajo, or the settlements below on the Rio Grande. It was understood that he would descend to Socorro, where he was to erect a fortification. On his route he intended to visit Albuquerque, seventy-five miles below Santa Fe, the residence of Ex-Governor Armijo. The position of the Ex-Governor was not known. Gen. Kearney expected to be absent on this expedition from fifteen to twenty

Gen. Kearney was erecting a fort on an eminence to the northeast of Santa Fe, by throwing up a strong embankment, and covering the exterior with sun-dried bricks. A good road had been constructed up the eminence to the fort. Its position is such as to command the town and surrounding country. The work was progressing rapidly. The General was rapidly winning the good opinion of the Mexicans by his mild

and conciliatory course.

Upon the arrival of Col. Price's regiment and the battalion of Mormons, Gen. Kearney would set out for California. It was understood that the expedition would be divided into three parties, and would pursue different routes, until they arrived near the Pacific coast. Monterey is to be the termination the expedition, a distance, by the nearest route, of about twelve hundred miles. A very large portion of the country over which either expedition must travel is represented as bar-ren, and destitute of game and subsistence for horses. [St. Louis Republican.

FROM BALTIMORE AND THE NORTH.

BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 23-5 P. M. Our city to-day is void of news. The fire which mentioned yesterday destroyed several small buildings. The warehouse of Mr. John C. Wilson was consumed ; contents mostly saved. The workshop of Mr. Williamson, the paint shop of Mr. Bowers, the blacksmith shop of Mr. Davis, and the ten-pin alley and stable occupied by Mr. Wilkinson were also destroyed. The rear part of the Friendship engine-house also suffered some damage. The material in the vicinity of this fire was mostly of combustible nature, and had not the firemen been exceed-

ingly active it might have proved a very destructive fire-There was an insurance on some of the property, but not sufficient to cover the loss. The fire is supposed to have caught from a stove in the paint shop of Mr. Williamson. The flour market in Baltimore this morning was very feversh and excited. Towards the middle of the day dealers determined upon prices, and sales of about 3,000 barrels How ard street brands took place at \$5 50, some asking more.

Sales also of some 3,000 barrels City Mills at \$5 50. This appears to be the settled price; but I doubt if it can be mainained long. Rye flour \$4, and corn meal \$3 871. The inspections of flour for the week are 19,238 barrels and 1,128 half-barrels; besides 54 barrels rye flour and 23 hhds. and .354 bbls. corn meal.

The receipts of grain are tolerably large. Good to prime ed wheat is selling at 110 a 115 cents; and prime white do. 128 a 135 cents. White corn 68 and 71 cents , vellow do. 64 a 68; new do. 58 a 60, for white and yellow. Oats advanced to 33 cents; 1ye 67 a 68; clover seed \$4.25 to \$4.75; timothy do. \$2.25 to \$2.50; Hay, timothy, \$10 a \$12 per ton; feathers 27 a 30 cents per lb.; common washed wool 29 a 24 cents per lb., and fine do. 28 a 37.

Toracco. - The stock of tobacco is decreasing slowly, and, although the receipts continue pretty heavy, yet the warehouses not belonging to the State are being emptied, and the stock will soon be confined to the State warehouses. A considerable quantity has been bought up on speculation during the week at prices within the quotations Besides these, sales have been made of a few hundred hogsheads for immediate shipment. Quote as before, viz. Maryland \$1.50 to \$2, f.r. inferior and common ; \$2 and \$4 for good common ; \$4 a \$6 for good ; \$6 a \$12 for fine and better qualities ; Ohio common to middling \$1.50 a \$2.50; good \$4 a \$6; fine reds \$5 a \$9; fine yellow \$5 a \$10; extra kinds \$10 a \$12. The inspections are 1,947 hhds., including 738 Maryland, 1,170 Ohio,

Sales of some 30,000 lbs. bacon, hog round, at 41 a 44 cts.; hams, 7 a 8; lard, 7 cts. per lb. Sales at the Stock Board to-day were-

Beltimore and Ohio Railroad shares, 439 asked, 427 bid. The money market is easier. Good paper is readily negotiated at 1 and 1 per cent. per month. Large offerings at bank. A dividend of 31 per cent, for the past six months has been declared by the Commercial and Farmers' Bank.

Coupons retailing at 75. The Telegraph reports from New York and Philadelphia up

to the present moment as follows : IN NEW YORK, there was a very active demand for flour to-day, at considerably advanced prices, and large sales have taken place. The advance averages about 75 cts. per burrel. Some holders ask 874 more than the price obtained prior to the steamer's arrival. Richmond flour is held at \$7, and tune" marked on the bottom. The last known of Genesee at \$6 374; sales of Western brands at \$6.25. Purchases are making on orders for shipment. Corn Meal has Sales of Genesee wheat at 133 cts. per bushel : prime South-

ern vellow and white corn selling at 87; rye 80. Whiskey is firm at 26 cts. per gallon ; oats, 30 a 32 The Stock Market opened with considerable activity, but

prices somewhat declined previous to closing. Provisions and groceries are firm and prices tending upward. There has been a very severe gale on Lake Erie. It com-

enced on Wednesday last-considerable damage done. In PRILADELPHIA, there was a better feeling at the Stock Board and a slight advance in prices. Sales of Pennsylvania 5's at 674; Reading Railroad bonds advanced &, and sales at

737. No change in shares. There is considerable activity in the flour market. Holders obstruction to its revenge in the walls of stone which had been are firm in asking \$5.75 for Pennsylvania brands, and sales partake of the same advance.

There is an active inquiry for grain, and sales of prime rec lerable extent at 1.13 a 1.15. Sales of & veral thousand bushels of prime yellow corn at 74 a 75 per bushel; Southern do. 70; oats 32 a 33. Whiskey is unsettled : sales at 24 a 25 per gallon.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston late on Tuesday night, bringing Liverpool dates to the

The steamer GREAT BRITAIN, Captain HOSKEN. left Liverpool on the 22d ultimo for New York. with one hundred and eighty-five passengers, and on the same night she went ashore at Rathmullin, in Dundrum Bay, coast of Ireland. The passengers were all safely landed. At the last accounts October 2d) she had not been got off. Her cargo had been discharged. Her mail bags were brought over by the steamer Caledonia.

Amongst the passengers on board the Great Britain were the distinguished Danseuses Vienneses, forty-eight in number. During the 23d, the steamer Prince of Wales went round from Belfast to render the Great Britain assistance. It was tried at high water to pull her off, and found to be impossible. She therefore returned to Belfast, taking forty of the little fairies and their guardians to that city, on their way back to Liverpool.

The royal marriage in Spain forms the most prominent point of discussion in the European journals. The London Times and the Morning Chronicle protest in strong terms against the Montpensier union with the Infanti of Spain. The European Times says that the English Government seems disposed to do all that it can to avert this end. In Ireland every means are being taken to find the people employment, which is equivalent to finding them with food elsewhere; nevertheless there

There had been large sales of cotton, and prices. if any thing, were a shade higher. The market for all kinds of produce continued buoyant, and at ra-

have been some famine riots in various parts of

pidly advancing prices. Wilmer and Smith caution their friends in this country against wild speculation, as the money and enterprise of England will find and bring food from

every corner of the earth if necessary. The news from the Continent is not important.

INDIA AND CHINA. The news by the extraordinary express, in anticipation of the overland mail, was published by the morning papers of Tuesday. The intelligence is of little importance. A variety of reports are in circulation respecting the unsettled state of affairs on the northwest frontier. The Sikhs, it is said, are determined to reorganize their army; but several of the hill tribes are already so dissatisfied that it is expected they will refuse to submit. Under these circumstances, Mahar Rajah's 4 Government has already remained at Lahore for a longer period than that originally fixed by the Garnor-General. Our intelligence from China speaks of the preparations making for

the evacuation of Chusan. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. SEFTEMBER 26.—The sales of the week are 72,810 bales, 28,000 of which were American, taken on speculation. Not-withstanding the heavy buying, the advance in prices hardly OCTOBER 1.—The sales since Friday are 35,000 bales—

15,000 on speculation. No material alteration in prices, but the market has become dull since the receipt of last advices from the United States by the Britannia.

Trom the United States by the Bruannia.

OCTOBER 3.—Sales 7,000—of which 3,000 were on speculation. No change in prices. The market closed steady,